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THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON WINE.

(From the Economist.)

It is stated that one of the objects which the French Government seeks to secure, by a renewal of the commercial treaty, is the maintenance of the alcoholic strength in levying the wine duties in England, by which a preference is given to the wines of France. French wines, owing to their low strength—under 26 degrees per gallon—come in at 1s. duty, whereas most other wines, including those of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Cape of Good Hope, have to pay 2s. 6d.; and this advantage the French negotiators hope they will retain for their country as the result of a new treaty. Our French friends, we fear, are under a delusion on this point. The existing arrangement certainly does not bind us to give them any preference, as the stipulation merely is that the duties shall not exceed a certain amount, and there is no obligation to maintain any proportion between duties on different classes of wine, according to their alcoholic strength, similar to the scale of duties on different qualities of sugar. And it would be a gross blunder to introduce such a stipulation now, after the experience we have had of the difficulties which our practice creates for us, in dealing with the countries whose wines have to pay the higher duty. The universal belief in Spain and Portugal is that our wine duties are purposely arranged to give a preference to those of France, and on this account the Government of those countries maintain a differential tariff on our manufactures. Whatever we do it would be the worst possible policy to strengthen this belief in Spain and Portugal, by putting ourselves under a new obligation to continue a practice which, at best, of doubtful expediency, apart altogether from the objections of Spain and Portugal.

There is in truth no little room for the belief that the question of the differential duties on wine seriously demands revision on account of their protective tendency, though protection was not intended. The simple issues are whether there is anything in the nature of wine to make the rate of duty depend on the alcoholic strength, and if not, whether there are other reasons from the relation of the wine to the spirit duties, for maintaining an alcoholic scale. On the first issue, we think all the evidence is against the maintenance of a scale. The various qualities of wine are hardly estimated in trade at all by their alcoholic strength, and other causes of difference between them are certainly far more important. To maintain a scale of duty dependent on the alcohol contained is thus to discriminate arbitrarily between wines according to a quality of secondary importance, and with the necessary result of giving a preference to one sort over another. The case is very different from that of the saccharine test in the sugar duties. There the object was to make trade under the duties conform, as nearly as possible, to the natural course of the wine. The saccharine test was adopted with the clear and distinct object, which is to a large extent accomplished, of giving no premium upon refining more abroad or at home. But in regard to wine no such difficulty arises. No manufacture or trade will be turned from its natural course by a uniform duty, and if there are to be differences at all, so far as the reason of the thing is concerned, they might as well turn on differences of colour, or flavour, or body, or some one of the thousand qualities which make wines differ from each other. In spirit duties there is some reason for the alcoholic test, because alcoholic strength is the quality which mainly determines value, but this reason does not exist in regard to wine. Had we to think of wine alone, therefore, a uniform duty would be desirable. A discriminating duty must clearly have the effect of favouring the cultivation of some wines in preference to others, and so distorting the natural course of trade, an evil which we must seek to prevent as much as possible, so far as we have power to do so, whether abroad or at home.

We come then to the second question, which is, whether there is any reason for maintaining the alcoholic test in consequence of the relation of the wine to the spirit duties? The Department of Inland Revenue has argued very strongly that the spirit duties must be fortified by an outwork in the shape of the alcoholic scale in reference to wine. The dangers they apprehend are twofold. One is that strongly-fortified and perhaps spurious wines will enter into consumption in substitution for spirits; and the other is that from the ease with which spirits can be distilled from wine there will be a danger to the revenue from the distillation of the more spirituous qualities unless they are weighted with a heavy duty. The first danger, however, is little dwelt upon, and the practical answer appears conclusive that the taste for spirits will not be satisfied by any sort of compound which can pass for wine. In establishing a uniform duty it would, of course, be necessary to introduce a definition of wine, especially restricting the limit of spirit which it may contain; but within any limit likely to be laid down, say about 40 or 42 degrees of proof spirit per gallon, there is no likelihood of any wine coming in which would compete with spirits in general consumption, in any degree likely to affect the revenue.

The other danger is that of illicit distillation, and in the long controversy which has existed, the Inland Revenue have given numerous calculations to show what the profits of illicit distillation may be were there only a shilling duty on the stronger wines. The answers, as given in an able pamphlet, and by the Portuguese negotiators in two memoranda contained in an official correspondence with the English Parliament, may be very briefly stated. The profit, it is urged, is not great enough for the illicit distiller. In one of the Portuguese memoranda to which we have referred, dated August 5, 1869, it is stated:—

"The cheapest factitious wine (Hamburg sherry) in the London Docks costs 28 p. per pipe, and usually contains from 33 to 36 degrees proof spirit. The following calculations of the cost of distillation is therefore based upon the cheapest and strongest of such wines imported into Great Britain. Hamburg sherry at 28 p. per pipe of 112 gallons, with a strength of 37 degrees, you require 286 gal. to produce 100 gallons of proof spirit, allowing for 2 per cent. loss."

Cost of 100 gallons of proof spirit, 286 gallons of factitious wine, 28 p. per pipe, 286 x 28 = 8008 p. = £160 16 s. 8 d. Cost of 100 gallons of proof spirit, 286 gallons of factitious wine, 28 p. per pipe, 286 x 28 = 8008 p. = £160 16 s. 8 d. Cost of 100 gallons of proof spirit, 286 gallons of factitious wine, 28 p. per pipe, 286 x 28 = 8008 p. = £160 16 s. 8 d.

It thus follows that each gallon of the spirit produced from this so-called wine in its raw state would cost the illicit distiller, at the lowest figure, 7s. 8d., without taking into account the expenses of rectifying and the interest on capital. Besides which the risks incurred by the illicit distiller must necessarily enhance the cost of production, and affect the sale.

As the price of the cheapest spirits duty paid is 11s. 6d. per gallon, there is only a margin of 4s. per gallon to compensate all the risks of

illicit distillation. From a subsequent memorandum it appears that the Board of Inland Revenue maintained that factitious wine could be got at 26 or 26 p. per butt; but even at 25 it is maintained the cost to the illicit distiller would be 6s. per gallon instead of 11s. 6d., and there would be a margin of 5s. 6d. instead of 4s. per gallon, which would still not be enough. The proof of this is alleged to be that it is a much smaller margin than could be obtained from the illicit distillation of molasses. The first Portuguese memorandum asserted that the cost per gallon of proof spirits so distilled would be only 1s. 1d.; but the Inland Revenue questioning some of the data, the Portuguese pointed out that it was immaterial whether the cost was 1s. 1d. or, as the Inland Revenue maintained, nearly 2s. In either case there was an enormous difference between the cost of spirits distilled from wine, which at the lowest would be 6s. per gallon, and the cost of spirits distilled from molasses, which at most is 2s. per gallon. Yet the revenue is already exposed without serious inconvenience to the latter danger, although the margin of profit to tempt the illicit distiller is so much greater than it would be from wine. And this is not the whole case of the opponents of the differential duty. It is not enough, they say, to show that there will be a chance for illicit distillation under the new arrangement, in order to justify the differential duty. The chance must be great enough to endanger seriously the spirit revenue, and produce greater evils than what now ensue from a differential wine duty. If the differential duty were innocuous the position would be different, but at most, what has to be considered is a balance of disadvantages. They argue strenuously therefore that the practical danger to the revenue cannot be serious. As it is, illicit distillation from such articles as molasses is practically extinct, notwithstanding the greater margin of profit than will be obtainable by distilling from wine. In the case of wine the process may be easier and more easily concealed; but it is suggested that the necessity of importing and paying duty on wine will increase the facilities of detection.

"To defraud the revenue derived from spirits of £250,000, more than 12,500 pipes of factitious wine would have to be reduced into spirit by illicit distillation. We cannot conceive how so great a quantity of wine could possibly be imported and distilled without the fraudulent purpose of the importers being detected and prevented by the officers of Customs and of the Inland Revenue."

The case against the differential duty is thus a very strong one, and it will be the duty of the Government to inquire earnestly into it, and really be quite sure that the danger to the revenue from the proposed reform is very desirable on its merits is most clear. At present we only get half the social benefit sought for in a low wine duty, because the really low duty only applies to a portion of the wines produced. We shut out quite effectively the cheap wines of Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Cape, and other wine-growing countries, although some of these may have much to recommend them compared with the light wines of France. If we are to extend the taste for cheap wine as much as is to be wished, we should take care not to defeat our own end by imposing discriminating duties on any class of wine. That this latter course has the incidental disadvantage of furnishing a pretext for Spain and Portugal to shut out our manufactures by a discriminating tariff is, no doubt, an additional reason for considering carefully the propriety of continuing it; but our motives might be misconstrued if we acted on that ground, and we have simply argued the matter from the point of view of our own interest in relation to the admission of wine. It is enough for us that for many reasons it is desirable to encourage the consumption of cheap wine, and that it is contrary to our free-trade principles to distort the natural course of trade by discriminating between the products of different countries.

THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS.

(From the Times.)

Mr. Trollope has built the tower of his literary achievements yet three volumes higher; still he shows no signs of tottering, for these last bricks laid upon its high battlements are well-nigh as good a sample as those which bear the weight of the structure. "The Eustace Diamonds" may fairly invite comparison with any of Mr. Trollope's earliest and best known novels. Indeed, one of the very few faults with which it can be charged is that there is too strong a family likeness between our old favourite Lucy, in "Framley Parsonage," and a certain very charming Lucy in these pages. When it has been further said that the story is rather too much spun out, and that it would have been better without the unpleasant episode of one Miss Roskell's broken-off marriage, we have glanced at almost the only blemishes in this excellent novel. It is possible to give an idea of the plot of the story, but for us to do so is to do it in a way which would be like a day of blanks, and for us to insist on being chopped sooner than run a yard—serves as a capital background to the brilliant picture of the next scene. On this second and auspicious occasion Craigtoun Gore is drawn, and Lizzie has a splendid run. But it is not upon the lady that the reader's eyes rest longest, although she takes her fences like a bird and cuts down nearly the whole field. It is on Mr. Greystock, who made his appearance at the cover-side just in time to join his cousin's party. He was riding a splendid grey horse, and looked quite as though he knew what he was about. When he is questioned as to how he picked up such a fine animal, he answers thus:—

"I wrote to MacFarlane from London, and absolutely hadn't a moment to go to his place yesterday or this morning. I was staying over at Glenheide, and had not a moment to spare catching the train. But I found a horse-box on, and a lad from MacFarlane's just leaving as I came up."

"Didn't he send a boy down with the horse?" asked Lord George.

"I believe there is a boy, and the boy'll be awfully bothered. I told them to book the horse for Kilmarnock."

"They always do book for Kilmarnock for this meet, said a gentleman who had made acquaintance with some of Lizzie's party on the previous hunting day, 'but Stewart is ever so much nearer.'"

"So somebody told me in the carriage," continued Frank, "and I contrived to get my box off at Stewart. The guard was uncommonly civil, and so was the porter. But I hadn't a moment to look for the boy."

Frank's bit of horseflesh attracts a good deal of attention in the field, and he is addressed more than once with the observation, "That's Nappie's horse." There appears to be a general feeling of surprise abroad at Nappie's horse, coming, as Frank asserts he did, out of Mr. MacFarlane's stables. But the animal in question carried Mr. Greystock so well that he announced in public his intention of "hiring a good many horses from Mr. MacFarlane, if he'll always put me up like this." Nappie's horse

flew gallantly over "bank, bush, and scurf," right up to the outbuildings of a farmyard, just outside of which the fox fell and was soon broken up. The inimitable little scene which followed this event must be given in Mr. Trollope's own words:—

"They were collected on the farm road, and now, as they were speaking, there arose a commotion among the horses. A man driving a little buggy was forcing his way along the road, and there was a sound of voices as though the man in the buggy was angry; and he was very angry. Frank, who was on foot by his horse's head, could see that the man was dressed for hunting, with a bright red coat and a flat hat, and that he was driving the pony with a hunting whip. 'It's Nappie, by gum!' whispered Mr. Carstairs, and then there flashed across Frank's mind an idea that there might be trouble coming."

"There he is," said Nappie, bringing his pony to a standstill and jumping out of the buggy. 'I say, you, Sir; you've stole my 'orse!' Frank said not a word, but stood his ground with his hand on the nag's' bridle. 'You've stole my 'orse. You've stole him off the rail. And you've been a riding him all day. Yes, you 'ave. Did ever anybody see the like of this? Why, the poor beast can hardly stand.'"

"I got him from Mr. MacFarlane."

"MacFarlane be blowed! You didn't do nothing of the kind. You stole him from off the rail at Stewart. Yes, you did; and him looked to Kilmarnock."

Mr. Nappie turns out to be a Huddersfield man, who had come to Glasgow the preceding winter, and who was, as yet, exceedingly unpopular in the hunting-field. To his frantic appeals to the noble master, culminating in the inquiry, "Now, my Lord, what do you do if you were served like that?" The master coolly answers:—

"Should express a hope that my horse had carried the gentleman as he liked to be carried."

"And he has—carried me remarkably well," said Frank; "whereupon there was a loud laugh among the crowd. Not even Mr. Greystock's offer of buying the horse for the £280 which the injured Nappie had given for him could appease that gentleman's ire, yet Frank's performance on the grey gave the animal a great character in Ayshire; but all the world there says that its owner never rides him as Frank Greystock rode him that day."

One of the best-drawn characters in the book is that of Lord Fawn, and it is saying great things for Mr. Trollope's powers of such drawing when it can be declared that he has done one of the most difficult things in the world—he has made a respectable man interesting. Yes, Lord Fawn is interesting in spite of his small ideas, his slow perceptions, and, above all, his eminent respectability. He also may claim a place as a hero, inasmuch as he is a lover, and he has a fair share of proper pains and pleasures assigned to him. Then there are delightful glimpses of some friends of bygone days—of Lady Glencora Palliser, now a leader of fashion and politics; of the Duke of Omnium, sinking slowly into senility; of Mr. Palliser, distracted by the difficulty of finding a fitting name for a penny which is to be worth five farthings, and to do away with the necessity of a ready reckoner—and of many other familiar faces. But we will not imitate Mr. Trollope's frankness. He declares that he "scorns to keep from his reader any secret that is known to himself." Nevertheless, it would be rank theft—a theft almost as heinous as that of the Eustace Diamonds, if that reader were to be deprived of one jot or tittle of the pleasure and surprise which are in store for him if he choose to follow the fate of the famous necklace through these pages.

THE USES OF GEOLOGY.

(The following is an extract from a lecture recently delivered at Newcastle by Professor D. Page.)

It is true that geology has still much to accomplish, and a great deal to reject; but it is equally true that the science is pregnant with practical value—and especially to the agriculturist, the land valuator, the architect, the civil engineer, the mining engineer, and to all, in fine, whose arts and manufactures depend, directly or indirectly, on the mineral and metallic products of the earth. Man cannot make progress in civilisation without drawing from the mineral and metallic stores of the earth's crust. He may lead a savage or a nomadic life, and subsist on roots and fruits by hunting, by fishing, or on the produce of his herds and flocks; but he cannot settle down in civilized communities, or combat successfully with the forces of Nature till he has learned to arm himself with tools and implements. Personally he is weak—weak—weak—many of his fellow creatures—and it is not till he has furnished himself with implements—and these, the best of them drawn from the earth, that he can till the soil, reap his harvests, hew the wood, fashion the stone, or reduce the ore. And the more numerous his willows, wants become, the more he draws from the earth—rearing his cities, decorating his mansions—rearing bridges, piers, and harbours—creating new sources of heat and light, fabricating machinery, laying railways, building steamships, and stretching telegraph cables, the raw materials of which he obtains, and obtains alone, from the earth. In this way a knowledge of the composition and structure of the earth's crust becomes more and more indispensable; and hence an acquaintance with geology, if he would learn where this or that mineral is to be found, the abundance in which it occurs, and the facilities with which it can be obtained for this purpose. The minerals and metals are not scattered broadcast throughout the earth. They have their places and relations, and these places and these relations it is the function of geology to determine. Wherever, therefore, has to deal with the products of the earth, in their economic or commercial aspect, cannot fail to be benefited by some scanning of geological knowledge.

Let me endeavour to make this clearer by a few illustrative examples: And, first, the soils we cultivate depend for their fertility on their composition and texture. This composition and texture may be naturally unfertile, and yet may be capable of improvement by simple admixture of other soils, by drainage or by mineral manuring. The agriculturist who knows the nature of his soils and subsoils, and their underlying rocks, is surely, therefore, in a better position to correct their deficiencies by admixture, by draining, and by manuring, than one who cannot discriminate the nature of these soils or detect their deficiencies. The elements of fertile admixture may lie within the same farm; the defects in composition may be corrected by the application of appropriate mineral manures; but how can the farmer obtain this needed information save through a geological acquaintance with the nature of the materials he has to operate upon and apply? Let him obtain it from the geologist, say some, "and apply it empirically." So far good; but infinitely better that the agriculturist knew

something of the matter himself, and could separate the wheat from the chaff of his scientific adviser. Secondly, as the worth of an estate depends not only on its agricultural value but also on its mineral value, the land valuator who is unable to determine the character of its soils and subsoils and is ignorant of its mineral structure, can never do justice to his client. A knowledge of the geological structure of an estate is not less necessary to fixing its real value than a knowledge of its various soils and climate, and it is often for want of this knowledge that estates are either sold under their value or bought at unremunerative prices. At the present day, when farm produce meets so ready a market, and the minerals and metals bring such high prices, no estate should be bought or sold without a thorough survey alike of its surface capabilities and of its mineral stores, and this cannot be done with any degree of satisfaction without appealing to the mineral surveyor or agent as to the mineral agriculturalist. No estate agent is worthy of the name who is incapable of appreciating this twofold aspect of the value of landed property. Again, take the case of the architect, who has to deal with beauty and durability of structure without, and with elegance of decoration within. The beauty and durability of a building stone, and facility with which it can be obtained and dressed, are of prime importance in architecture. The stone which will keep its colour in the open country may not do so in the smoky city; and the rock which will resist the action of the weather in its normal state may waste and crumble under the carbonated atmosphere of the manufacturing town. Nor is it structure and decoration alone that call for the assistance or suggestions of the geologist. The mortars, the cements, and concretes of the buildings are yearly assuming a greater importance, and are receiving wider application; and as the component materials of these are drawn directly from the earth, geology comes in with important information to the manufacturer—indicating the nature and abundance of the limestones, and sands, and gravels with which he has to operate. It is ignorance on this point which often causes the builder to bring from a distance materials which could be obtained of equal quality and at a cheaper rate in his own immediate locality. It is also a want of knowledge on this head that permits the artificial manufacture of hydraulic cements and concretes, while limestones of natural hydraulic energy lie unknown and neglected.

In the next place, take the case of the civil engineer, who has to plan and lay down roads and railways, to excavate docks and harbours, to erect piers and breakwaters, to deepen and widen tidal rivers, and to bring in water supplies to towns. Not a step can be taken in any of these important operations without coming in contact with geological phenomena—not a plan can he lay down which does not depend more or less on a knowledge of the rocks and rock formations. It is true he may obtain information from geological maps and from professional geologists; but, even with this aid, his work will be executed with feebleness and uncertainty compared with that of one who can discriminate the geological structure of a country for himself. And it has simply been, and still is, for want of this geological knowledge that so many of our engineering works have been executed at so much cost, and with so little pecuniary satisfaction to their proprietors. The profession of civil engineer is at present a very wide and ill-defined one, and greatly needs some qualifying test of admission, but certainly no one should be entitled to add C.E. to his name who cannot show a fair acquaintance with the leading facts of physical geology. Once more, and we come to the mining engineer—whether working among stratified rocks for such products as coal, ironstones, limestone, and fire-clay, or following veins and lodes in search of the metals and metallic ores. In either case, some knowledge of geology is indispensable; and although it is true that mining was largely followed before geology had shaped itself into a science, yet the practical skill of the miner in dealing with successions of beds, with dykes and dislocations, and with kindred phenomena, is geology of a kind requiring the noting of facts, and the drawing of generalisations, not less real and serviceable than the deductions of the theoretical geologist. The wider, however, the geological knowledge of the mining engineer, the better will he be able to cope with the difficulties that present themselves in his arduous calling. His services may not always be restricted to the same district. His advice may be sought in other districts where there are other rocks, other successions, other dislocations, and appearances, and he will be but poorly prepared for these unless he is in some measure acquainted with the general principles of geology.

Besides, new substances are yearly being utilised, and it is the duty of the mining engineer to keep pace with this progress, and to see that nothing in his workings be left unnoticed or unused. I am old enough to remember when there were only four or five fire-clay works in Britain; now there are scores of them. I have seen black-band ironstones used for a dry-stone wall; now we cannot get enough of it for the furnace. Forty years ago the canal coals of Scotland were seldom brought to bank, and when brought, worth only some 4s. or 5s. a ton; now the same coals are selling at 30s. and 35s., and the Torbanehill coals had double that price. Sixteen years ago the bituminous shales of Britain did not bring a 6d. to their owners; now they are bringing hundreds of thousands. Five-and-twenty years ago many of you may have walked over the Cleveland Hills clear in their pastoral purity; now they are beclouded with the smoke of the iron furnace, and resonant with the sounds of a gigantic and varied industry. There is no standing idle; not to keep abreast with the progress is to perish. Some of the older schools may affect indifference to science; but the younger members of the profession may lay it to heart that he knowledge which sufficed even twenty years ago will not sustain them in the race of life in these days of gigantic undertakings, and more exact calculation. If they will not prepare themselves for the contest, they need not feel surprised at being outstripped by those who have had the better sense to seek the necessary scientific training. While every region of the globe is being ransacked to supply the mineral and metallic requirements of Europe and America, the mining engineer may safely calculate upon a wider field for his services—and these services can only be valuable and reliable in proportion to his scientific knowledge of the subjects with which he has to deal. Sinking shafts, driving shafts, pumping, and ventilation are arts of prime importance; but where to sink, the nature of the minerals sought, their mode of occurrence, and the dislocations to which they may have been subjected, are of equal importance, and can only be known through some acquaintance with the science of geology. But it is not alone to the farmer, the land-agent,

the builder, the civil engineer, or the mining engineer, that some acquaintance with geology is of importance. Its applications to the arts and manufactures are numerous and direct—to the fields arts of the potter and glassmaker, to the manufacturer of mineral pigments and dyes, to the metallurgist and chemist, to the lapidary and jeweller, and even to the mechanical engineer and machinist. The potter and glassmaker derive all their clays and sands from the earth; all our mineral pigments are procured directly or indirectly from the same source; so likewise are all our metals, whether native or as ores; so also our fossil fuels and lights; our millstones, grindstones, and whetstones; our salts and saline earths; our gems and precious stones. In fine, there are few of the arts and manufactures which do not, less or more, depend on the mineral and metallic treasures of the earth; and surely some acquaintance with the composition and structure of that earth, so that the place of those minerals and metals may be known—their abundance ascertained—and the facility of obtaining them be determined—cannot fail to be of advantage to those who have to fashion and fabricate them into objects whether of utility or ornament.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

RIVERS' POLLUTION COMMISSION.

(From Land and Water.)

Dr. Edward Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., and Mr. John Chalmers Morton, with Mr. S. J. Smith, F.G.S., secretary, the River Pollution Commissioners, sat at the Town Hall, Newport, on Tuesday last, to inquire into the pollution of rivers.—Dr. Frankland briefly recapitulated the objects of the commission, "to hear all complaints as to the pollution of the river Ure, and the effects of this pollution on the fish, and on the water supply at Newport, and the effects of lead mines and metallic deposits on the river." A number of witnesses were examined. Mr. Jackson, C.E., had directed his attention chiefly to lead mines; he thought the water from lead mines could be prevented from injuring rivers and even utilised by filtration through peat. The peat would retain the fine particles of lead, and if the peat were afterwards dried and burnt, the lead could be recovered. He recommended the proprietors of lead mines on the banks of rivers should only crush their lead as fine as partridge shot, and the last stage should be completed by amalgamation at some site on the coast, where there would be no danger of polluting any river. The Rev. Augustus Morgan produced some specimens of water from the Machen tin-plate works, in bottles; the water was poured into an aquarium, and some minnows were introduced, and they all died within an hour. Henry Lawrence, Esq., of Farm, Llanrumney, had frequently seen dead fish in the brook. When a flush of refuse matter came down, which occurred three or four times a week, and lasted two hours at a time, the water was discoloured, and the cattle would not drink at it. Whenever any of it flooded the fields the grass was blackened, and nothing would eat it.

Rev. Augustus Morgan, Rector of Machen, gave a long and very interesting account of the state of the River Rumney. It had now got so bad that it could be used neither for culinary purposes nor for bathing. This was due to the infusion of a decoction of vitriol from Mr. Woodruff's tin-plate works. When the Rev. gentleman came to that parish, thirty years ago, the rivers abounded with salmon, sear, and sea-trout, now there are only a few trout which had strayed in from tributary streams. As far as he could ascertain, only two works were responsible for this state of things; the aforesaid tin-works, and a nephtha works higher up the stream. The collieries were not injurious except when they tipped directly into the river. Mr. Harford, who had worked these collieries, many years ago, caught so much fish that it is said he fed his pigs with them. A few years ago, during a visit of Professor Buckland, witness tried to catch some fish for him; the result was a wretched little thing three inches long, which is now probably in South Kensington Museum. (Laughter.) By a letter from Mr. Williams, of Llanrumney Hall, which was put in, the commissioners could see that good fish still came up so far on the river, but they would not face the vile stuff higher up. He, Mr. Morgan, had taken specimens of ochrey water from Mr. Cartwright's colliery, and of the coppers from Mr. Woodruff's works. In the former mixture fish had lived three days, some were alive that (Tuesday) morning; but in Mr. Woodruff's mixture they died within three hours.

Mr. A. D. Berrington, chairman of the Ure Board of Conservators, and a Conservator of the Carmarthen and Rhymney Boards, said: "We are unable ourselves to initiate proceedings against persons who throw debris into the river, but we give the harbour commissioners information through our water billiffs, and they take proceedings under the Harbours Commissioners Act of 1866. The river Ure is comparatively pure down to Brecon, where sewage and refuse from tan-yards are thrown in. At Crenkhowell there is more sewage, and the Clydach, a very foul tributary, joins it. The Nantyglo Iron Company's tips come down to the river bank, and for a considerable distance there is a succession of collieries, forges, and iron-works, whence a considerable amount of cinders find their way into the river. At Pontymole there are six large lime-kilns. The Afon Llywd, which joins the Ure, contains coal-tar, vitriol, cinders, earth, and building rubbish. The liquid impurities of the Ure are vitriol, sewage, coal-tar, ochrey water, &c. The tinplate manufacturers have now begun to utilise the 'pickle,' so that the copperous nuisance is beginning to be abated. I don't consider fresh sewage injurious to fish; it becomes so when putrid. A mixture of iron water and sewage is fatal to fish. The fisheries might let for £2000 a-year. The value of the salmon fisheries is not diminishing, as these pollutions only affect the lower part of the river; in spring and autumn there is a flood in the river, and the pollution is so far diluted that salmon can come up. The resident fish—trout, &c.—are very much affected by it. In Llanrumney Brook cartloads of dead fish have been taken out. The Afon Llywd has certainly improved within the last year or two."

Mr. Charles Lyne, deputy-chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, and secretary to the Ure and Ebbw Fisheries, pointed out the necessity of more stringent legal enactments against river pollutions. An improvement was taking place in the fisheries, but it was only consequent upon active preventive operations. He had made several experiments on water from collieries; it would not kill fish, although it sickened them. The inquiry then concluded.

MR. TROLLOPE ON THE GOLD MINERS.—Anthony Trollope says in the London Telegraph: "I cannot repeat too often that the gold miners of Australia are more than the gold mines of Australia."

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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During the ten years referred to the population, in spite of dull times, increased by 150,000. One-third of this number came from abroad, and that, too, in spite of the attractions of neighbouring colonies. The remaining two-thirds were born in the colony. Of the 100,000 youngsters thus added to our numbers, the oldest, of course, is not more than ten years of age, and therefore we cannot but say that we have found room for them in the ease of finding productive employment; but, at any rate, to feed and to clothe them, and to begin to educate them. Notwithstanding this large number of children, Mr. ROLLSTON shows that we have a smaller proportion of ineffective dependent people than Great Britain has.

In every country there are resources of two kinds; first, those determined by the physical geography of the country, its climate, its soil, and its minerals; and, secondly, the resources inherent in the people. It depends mainly on the latter how far the former are developed. There are countries which gave no external stimulus to their energy but, because of their physical, energetic, and intelligent people, by drawing on their own resources, have developed unexpected resources in the land they have. There are other countries endowed with every gift of nature that run to seed in luxury and idleness, and are content to be contented, indifferent to turn the forces of nature to good account. In the country like New South Wales, however, there can be no really "bad times," unless the people fall into listless dependency, and become untrue to themselves and their resources. If the markets of the world were to close, and give us no return for our exports, or our industry, we have to make up for this deficiency by an extra call on the human resources of our resources. This is what we appear so constantly to have done during the ten years under review. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Low profits compelled extra thriftness to modes and processes, a keener eye for small economies, and a study for new outlets for industry. The business of the colony was this way carried on more systematically and more profitably, and thus what was lost in one way was made good in another. Mr. ROLLSTON figures out how the profits during the ten years of our depression have been made up of imports of commodities, we advanced steadily in the proficiency of our productive industry. Looked at in the gross, the value of ten years' export was £58,000,000 sterling in excess of the value during the previous decade. Of course the population had increased, but not so much as the production, for while the former advanced 43 per cent. the latter advanced 58 per cent. This proportion is the more striking if we remember that two-thirds of the increased population were children, and therefore industrially unproductive. The truth of the compensation therefore is, that while the population had increased our population of the age only 17 per cent., the products were increased 58 per cent. Pretty good for the years of "bad times!" This calculation, however, leaves out of account the fact that many of the immigrant class were women and children.

The most remarkable element in this increase of export is no doubt to be traced to our pastoral industry. The wool export rose during the ten years from 21,000,000 lbs. weight to 65,000,000 lbs., and this increase is not a temporary phenomenon which could pass away, nor due to an exhaustive resource. For the sheep that had multiplied from six millions to sixteen millions can still be driven to the coast and produce more than their own annual source of wealth. We know that by fencing in the country, increasing our water storage, and improving the herbage, the country will carry more stock than it has ever yet done.

The weakest side of our progress is undoubtedly that of agriculture. Notwithstanding the cheapness of land—notwithstanding that farmers can choose a new homestead to suit their fancy—notwithstanding the small outlet required for a little holding, and the ease with which a family can subsist on a moderate freehold—our wheat growing is still so much behind the times that it produces more than half our own bread; for the other half of the loaf we have to send either to Adelaide or San Francisco. Plenty of land has passed into private holding, and we have had a great increase in the number of occupiers. But tillage has not kept pace with free selection, and wheat growing has not kept pace with tillage. The farmers have had even less chance that the land law could give them, as if they have so largely abstained from growing wheat, it must be because they have had a general conviction that their industry could be otherwise better bestowed. The average produce, which has exceeded ten bushels to the acre, is not so abundant here, but it is quite a success in the South Island, where such a return is not only quite sufficient to stimulate farming enough to supply the wants of the colony, but has also established an immense and profitable trade.

We are now able to place our hand upon the electric wires, and actually to awaken our friends in England with the well-known salutation of the season. Our children must give over reading the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" for wonders. There are no wonders there equal to those with which modern science surrounds them. Our forefathers dreamed of strange things, and thought them strange; the more everyday facts with us, and we think them common.

The great characteristic of the intellectual movement of the present day is its practical tendency. We expect from our thinkers and experimenters not clever paradoxes, moving sentimentalisms, nor ingenious puzzles, but plain demonstrations of the best method of grappling with obstinate realities. Learning and skill are esteemed in proportion as they conduce to the well-being of society, and their value is measured by the extent of their application to the practical affairs of life. Science is no longer a lifeless abstraction floating above the head of the multitude when it was deemed to earth. It mingles with the common sense and comfort and friendliness of our conduct, our teachers our knowledge, our rhapsodies along with the iron courser of the rumpers on the billows, defies the temperature it gives to man the subseam for a penicillin and the lightning for a messenger. It tends to his feeble arm an irresistible might before which mountains crumble into dust, the barriers of kingdoms are removed, and the straits and straits are spanned with substantial roadways, and the unstable waters of the dominion. There is steam. It is no longer common that we think little of

century—and what a power! A child might touch it—and yet it would crush an army. A single touch puts in motion the majestic ship laden with a nation's wealth; a single touch restrains the ravages of a freighter with a thousand lives in its peaceful voyage from town to town. Here it is employed upon massive blocks of iron, which it moves as the potter does the clay; and there may be seen spinning threads so fine that they almost elude the sight.

Unaffected by place, time, or climate, incapable of fatigue, untouched by passions or intimacies, there stands the universal servant man, ready to relieve him from all drudgery and to amplify his limited ability in carrying out the intentions of his will. It matters not how difficult the various tasks he is required, nor where they are to be performed. In the depths of the earth, or in the crowded city; in the frozen north, or the burning tropics; whether they require the most gigantic strength, or the nicest care, this wonderful agent is suited to them all. It endures who is the weakest of earth-born creatures surpassing strength and fleetness and ability of conquest. Under the transforming touch of this marvel-working power, the rudest substances assume forms of beauty and utility; the shapeless are divided itself into multitudinous shapes subservient to human purposes; it sparkles in the gorgeous service of the palace; it ministers to the comfort of the cottage; it gives instrument to the philosopher and tools to the artisan; it furnishes man with means and appliances for executing his largest designs, and secures his conquest of the whole earth. The furniture of the cotton seed, that once rotted and noticed where it fell, becomes clothing for nations, and when it has answered all possible purposes, and is rejected of all men, it is taken up, and, by a magical process, transformed into air, and, by the same process, into imperishable nightgowns, multiplied with a rapidity like that of the light, and distributed through the world. Locomotives by steam is the complement of all its other applications; it has broken down the boundaries which time and space had set human enterprise; it has emancipated the genius of our race from local restrictions, made the wenders wrought in any one place the common property of mankind, and combined the material interests of all nations. There are some of the marvels of the late power in that impalpable vapour which played before mankind since the creation of fire, to control and subjugate the elements.

And science has subdued to our use the mighty agent electricity, which we employ without understanding, for we know whence it cometh nor whither it goeth, phenomena are full of wonder. Whilst we look upon the electric wires as they stretch across our continent, they appear perfectly quiescent. The weary little bird reposes upon them in his flight, and clasps them in his tiny claws; yet along to motionless thread, and through that feeble grasp, there may be passing things of life and death, of ruin or prosperity—intelligence of the range and throng of battles lost or won; of the changing of the guard of millions, and plunge whole nations into mourning or intoxicate them with joy. A thousand fathoms beneath the keel of the war ship undisturbed by the tumult of the elements which she reels and struggles—in the dark silent abysses of ocean, where uncouth monsters make their retreat and human vision has penetrated; amidst objects that have been secret since the beginning of time there is the wondrous ligature which connects the minds of nations, conveying manifold contributions of sum, human wisdom and experience from one rich to another, learning to learn, mimic thunders, and to aspire after higher glories than those won by mortal slaughter.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the good service rendered to us by this marvellous agent. What will be the achievement in our behalf we have yet to see, but gifts follow in the order of nature, and according to the good and sensible use that is made of them.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The breakfast meeting in connection with this association yesterday morning held in the Temperance Hall, at 10 o'clock, was well attended. The Rev. J. G. Graham, the appointed chairman, delivered an eloquent address on the text, "The Word of God shall increase in the world." The Word of God took place, in which the following members took part: The Rev. Dr. Allen, Messrs. Dowling, Drayon, King, Johnson, J. B. H. Lee, Lowe, and R. C. Phillips.

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On FRIDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock.

Unreserved Sale by auction
of
THE MILITARY CITIZEN OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES INFANTRY,
comprising
Bar-Shells, Engines,
Greengro, Oil Stoves
Wines, Beers, Spirits
&c., &c.
To Publicans, Hotel Keepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
been favoured with instructions to sell by
auction, on **FRIDAY, 27th December**, at 11 o'clock, at the
Barracks, Paddington,
The contents of the **N. S. W. Infantry.**
Terms.

To the Gold Mining Interests of New South Wales.

**QUARTZ CRUSHING PLANT, BOILERS, and
MACHINERY,** complete.

By **Ham, from Auckland.**

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auc-
tion, first at the Rooms, on **MONDAY, De-
cember 30**, at 11 o'clock,
A 12-horse power steam engine and Cornish boiler, with
batteries, stampers, rigging tackle, &c., &c., complete
in all details, specifications of which can be seen at
the Rooms.

The whole of this excellent plant may be inspected
prior to the sale.

**IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.
CITY FREEHOLDS.**
To close Partnership Accounts.

MONDAY, 6th JANUARY.

**FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT,
MARGARET-STREET,
MARGARET-LANE,
WYNFARLD-LANE.**

**VALUABLE CITY ALLOTMENTS,
CIRCULAR QUAY and MACQUARIE-STREET,
CIRCULAR QUAY, and ARBITRATION
STREETS.**

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist,
Watt, & Co., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms,
Fitz-street, on
MONDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1—That parcel of land having the following
frontages:—
1144 FEET TO MARGARET-STREET,
107 FEET TO WYNFARLD-LANE,
126 FEET TO MARGARET-LANE;
on which are those extensive ranges of substantial
merchandise premises comprised as follows by Messrs.
Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., to wit:—a rental of
£750 PER ANNUM: at the rear of which are
FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS STORES, a store-
keeper's residence, and a large surrounding a large
courtyard. The estimated rental value of this
portion of the property is **£4500 PER ANNUM**.
The vendors reserve the right of occupancy of the whole
as tenants at the above rate of rental per annum for at
least twelve months from day of sale.
* The well-known extensive block of property was
mainly built by the late Mr. Gilchrist, and is the property
of the late Mr. Archibald Burns, and for extent, completeness, or
position, are second to no other mercantile premises in the
city.

LOT 2.—CIRCULAR QUAY BITES.
1. Allotment 5, Section 105—34½ feet to the Circular
Quay, 104 feet to the street (opposite Water
Police Office), 76 feet depth.
2. Allotment 1, Section 102—35 feet 10 inches to the
Circular Quay (adjoining Talbot's Store), and 23½
feet to Arbitration Street. In one or more lots to
fit purchasers.
3. Allotment 10, Section 105—33 feet 6½ inches to the
Circular Quay (adjoining Talbot's Store), and 23½
feet to Macquarie Street.

* The above are among the very valuable unoccupied
lots on the Circular Quay.

The whole of the above will be **UNRESERVEDLY
BIDDER**, to close partnership accounts.

Plans on sale at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

**FOR POSITIVE SALE,
to close a partnership account,
FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY.**

CITY FREEHOLD.

**LOT 1.—THREE LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUSI-
NESS PREMISES and DWELLING HOUSE in
HARRINGTON-STREET, on the west side, a few
feet north of CHARLOTTE-PLACE, near
Macquarie Street. Messrs. LARKMAN,
DICKINSON, and CO.**

**LOT 2.—ALISA HOUSE, a substantially built
FAMILY RESIDENCE, at the HIGH CHURCH, the
junction of COOGERE BAY and FARMHORN'S
ROADS.**

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction,
at the Rooms, Fitz-street, on
FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—HARRINGTON-STREET.
ALL THAT valuable parcel of land, having 97 FEET
frontage to the west side of HARRINGTON-
STREET, with a depth of 68 FEET, upon which
were erected the following buildings:—
No. 107.—A **STENTIVE and SUBSTANTIALLY
ERECTED BRICK STORE**, on stone founda-
tion, containing capacity of 1000 tons of goods,
and 4 floors, capable of storing 1000 tons of goods.
No. 106.—A **TWO-STORY BRICK BUILT DWELLING
HOUSE**, with stone foundations, containing
bedrooms in front, 9 rooms, kitchen, and extensive
cellarage in the basement, stable, good yard, with
gate entrance from Harrington-street.
* The above is a well-known, well-estimated
Premises, or capitalists seeking a reliable City Investment,
from which a regular income may be safely relied on.
Further information to the above property, which comprises one
of the best business positions in the city.

LOT 2.—RANDWICK.
All that choice and valuable corner block of land, situated
at the **HIGH CHURCH, RANDWICK**, containing
about 3 roods 3 pounds, comprising the colonnade
to **FARMHORN'S ROAD, Sydney and COOGERE
ROADS**, and Short-street, in which is that substan-
tially-built stone dwelling known as **ALISA
HOUSE**. It contains:
ON THE **GROUND FLOOR**—Parlour and hall,
dinner-room, parlor, and 2 rooms, adjacent the colonnade
servant's room over, second yard with well and
force-pump, bathroom with bath and water laid on
for hot and cold, laundry, and copper, &c.
ON THE **FIRST FLOOR**—Dressing-room and four
bedrooms.
ON THE **SECOND FLOOR**—Large bedroom, with
access to roof.
ON THE **GROUND and first floors** the rooms are well
finished with cedar fittings, marble and slate wash-
pans, &c.
* Alisa House is replete with every comfort and con-
venience for the most refined residence. It is surrounded
on all sides by delightful ornamental lawns and improved
grounds, and the scenery, especially the marine view,
cannot be surpassed for beauty or extent.

Further information may be obtained at the
Preliminary Advertisement.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

**MAGNIFICENT BARCOO STATION,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.**

G. F. WANT has received instructions from
Messrs. Henry, Hill, Holbourn, and Allen to submit
to public sale, at the above station, on **FRIDAY, 27th De-
cember**, towards the latter end of **MARCH** next, on
a day to be named,
THE BEE DOVE STATION,
Situated on the Barcoo River, Queensland, consisting
of an enormous extent of first-class Downs country, well
and permanently watered in all seasons; together
with
30,000 SHEEP, more or less.

In calling the attention of intending purchasers to
the sale of the above extensive pastoral property, it is only
necessary to state that the station is situated in the
PORTLAND DOWNS, and is even of a superior class of
country. The stock have been under the immediate super-
vision of the owner, and are of the finest and improved
breeds; and no expense or care has been spared in the
management.

Further information may be obtained at the Pastoral
Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

Shorthorn Cattle. To Breeders.

TUESDAY, 31st December, 1872.

THE UNDERBIDDEN will sell by auction,
without reserve,
12 Shorthorn cows, heifers, and bulls, of the Bates
Yard, from imported stock on both sides.
For full particulars of the above, and other character-
istic of the shorthorn, this little lot cannot be
overstated.

There are direct from this breeder.

Full particulars, published, &c., in a future notice.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Head Office, 22, Queen-street, Auckland.

Capital, £500,000, in 55,000 shares of £10 each, with unlimited liability of shareholders.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Albert Southern, Esq.
Messrs. James Oramclough, Stansons Jones, Esq.,
H. A. W. Crook Doherty, Esq., J. F. Joseph Howard, Esq.,
William Russell, Esq.

General Manager—A. Boardman, Esq.

Having been appointed Agents to the above-named Company, we are prepared to effect insurances on Buildings, Merchandise, Freights, &c., at lowest current rates. Policies made payable in London if required.

M. HENTLEFFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £1,200,000.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, AND GUARANTEE

Mr. C. DYSON, of 250, Pitt-street, Sydney, is invited to receive proposals for Assurance in Sydney and suburbs and to furnish forms and afford information.

New South Wales Fire Insurance Co.
F. J. JACKSON, Esq. Secy.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at MACKAY, in the Colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual Banking business.

FRED. N. BURST, Acting Manager,
Sydney, 9th December, 1872.

FURNITURE, ETC.

BWARE OF IMPOSITION.—As the great reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine has led to the introduction of a large number of imitation machines of very inferior quality, we ask the public to be exceedingly careful on these points: these spurious machines are sold for the genuine Wheeler and Wilson.

REDUCED PRICES.
Illustrated circular post free.
AGENTS wanted.
LONG & CO., General Agents for Australia and New Zealand.

THE LITTLE WANGER SEWING MACHINE
The prime machine of the World.
GIBBS, BRALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents, 140, Victoria Street, Sydney.

A SILENCIUS SEWING-MACHINE
A large assortment always on hand - Chain-stitch, 50 and 60; lock-stitch, 25 & upwards.
PETERSEN, BORNSEN, and CO., 14, York-street.

SEWING-MACHINES
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE "HOME" LOCK-STITCH.

The most simple, compact, and durable Lock-stitch Machine in Australia. It uses a straight needle, makes stitch alike on both sides, and is adapted to every kind of sewing - from muslin to leather.

Over two hundred different styles of work in all parts of the colony, and we guarantee our sales are now larger than of any other kind, high or low priced.

They will hem, belt, bind, cord, braid, quilt, seams, make ruffs, hem-button, and gather with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

We furnish, free of cost, with each machine, one sheet of

nerdine, gauge, table clamp, and full directions for use, all accurately placed in strong case.

PRICE, \$4 16.

THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN-STITCH.

Acknowledged superior to any Chain-stitch Machine ever devised, hundreds of machines now in use in Australia. Will stitch heavy, strong, broad, band, broad, and embroidery, is self-feeding, and will sew from muslin to beaver, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute. Will stitch on all, leather, strong, gauge, screw-driven, table clamp, and full directions for use, all accurately placed in strong case.

PRICE, \$3.

The above machines are all worked by children of ten years old, and may be seen at our office.

Tables and treadles for other machines, price 60c.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order, Circulars and genuine colonial testimonials sent free of application.

M. MOBS and CO.,
Wynyard-hall, Sydney.

JENNY LIND Head-knacker Sewing-Machine
with shuttle. The simplest, strongest, and best family machine yet made

PRICE, \$4 46.

MILNE BROTHERS & CO.,
Wynyard-hall, Sydney.

SIX THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRIA
WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE
 is the only machine that can be thoroughly relied upon for suitable for every description of family work. **8 HILL BLVD. NEW YORK.**

A SUITE of splendid Drawing-room. Furniture for SALE, cheap. 4, Argyle-terrace, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, to sell durable and single children's **COATS** with safety sides. **Lawler's Bedding Warehouse**

WANTED, to sell Durable Iron Bedsteads, **500** and mattresses to suit, **21, 20e. J. Lawler, George-st.**

WANTED, to sell superior 4-post tubular bedsteads just landed. **J. Lawler, 517, George-st.**

MATTHEWS and Pallisades of horsehair, pale, oak, rose, black and chest always in stock, and made to order, at great reduction. **J. LAWLER, 517, George-st., Brickfield-hill.**

MATTHEWS Cleaned and Remade by steam. **J. LAWLER, 517, George-st., Brickfield-hill.**

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

TRADE MARK.

First Brand	Second Brand.
"Anchor O."	"Eagle."
First quality.	Best quality.

THE GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacturer of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanizer of the wire was the late Mr. J. W. Taylor, F.R.S.

The Iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.

The wire is now given the red color.

Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
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Rogent's Company, Walsingham, London.
Warehouses: 56, Tipton Street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

GALVANIZED IRON, in 10 feet "Crown" brand, cheap Doors, Sashes, Hinges, &c., on hand and made to order. Timber of all descriptions. GOSNALL and SMITH, 453, George-st. and 7, Parmenter-st.

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T H E C H R I S T I A N I T Y P E R I O D I C A L .
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W i t h I l l u s t r a t i o n s .

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T S received by
 Gordon and Gutch, 261, George-street, opposite Hunter
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 W. B. Lee, 144, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.
 F. Barker, 55, Pitt-street.
 Charles Lee, 50, Central South Head Road.
 Thos. Finlay, Williams and Yurong and Stanley streets
 Woollahurst.
 H. Richardson, Fiddington
 C. Carter, Belmore.
 W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer.
 A. W. Mitchell, Botany Road, Raddons.
 J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
 W. Hogan, Macquarie-street, King-street East.
 Lyndell, South Sydney, near Mr. James's Shop.
 J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Wesleyan Church, Glebe.

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